No. 24. VOL. IV.

The Balance, AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY.

" HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D !
" HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D !"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1804.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

The Limner.

MR. EDITOR,

IN all controverſies, each diſputant is fond of having the *laſt word;* and this ſpecies of ſelfiſhneſs has cauſed its full ſhare of miſchief in the world; for you muſt know, or if you do not, almoſt any wiſe man of the age can tell you, that it is impoſſible for both parties to be gratified in this unreaſonable deſire. If, as ſome people imagine, the one who gets the laſt word, always gains the victory, it muſt be conceded at once, that he who can write moſt without ideas, and talk longeſt without ſenſe, ſtands the beſt chance in the field of controverſy. And leſt you ſhould ſuppoſe, Mr. Editor, that I have a very high conceit of my own talent at endleſs diſputation, I aſſure you that I have no idea of out-talking a lady who ſeems to enjoy ſuch a free exerciſe of the noiſy member, as Miſs Tomboy.

But Miſs Tomboy's letter partakes ſo much of the common cant of the day, that I cannot refrain from a brief reply. The indifference which ſhe affects to feel on account of what ſhe calls " the daubing of my pencil," and " the ſlander of my pen," is characteriſtic of the times. It is preciſely like certain great men's hypocritical pretenſion, that they regard not the " lacerations of the preſs." With theſe people, plain truth is the worſt of ſlander; and the perſon who promulgates it, is, of courſe, a moſt " vulgar, brutal, low-bred fellow." Miſs Tomboy, (ſtill holding her reſemblance of our great men) thinks it extremely hard that a perſon of her " rank and character" ſhould not be exempt from the " ſlanders" of my pen. On this ſubject, I beg leave to be more than ordinarily ſerious; for the examples of people of rank, have done more towards corrupting the morals and manners of the community, than any thing elſe whatever. The vices and follies of the great are more contagious than a peſtilence. They ſpread over the country like wild-fire, contaminating every thing they touch, and rendering ineffectual every lecture from the pulpit, or leſſon from the preſs.

It is indeed too true, that we have high example and authority for infidelity, hypocriſy, ingratitude, treachery, deceit, and a thouſand inferior vices; but in the eye of the moraliſt or the chriſtian, rank and dignity rather aggravate than diminiſh the enormity of ſin.

Swearing, (though common) is bad enough in men—it is infinitely worſe in women, and in thoſe of exalted rank, it is diſgraceful—it is abominable. It reduces the moſt accompliſhed and beautiful young lady to a level with the loweſt of her ſex; and encourages the diſhonorable advances of the profane and the vulgar. Finally, it is a violation of one of the ſacred injunctions of our religion—" Thou ſhalt not take the name of thy God in vain"—and this alone ought to be ſufficient entirely to eradicate the ridiculous habit.

PETER PALLET.

The Struggle:

A CONSTITUTION OR NO CONSTITUTION!

FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

PENNSYLNANIA FACTIONS.

IT has more than once been mentioned, that we deem it a part of our duty, as public journaliſts, to preſerve a record of the ſteps by which we are advancing to a ſtate of anarchy. In compliance with this part of our duty, we now lay before our readers a kind of demi-official denunciation of governor M'Kean by the revolutionary majority of our legiſlature. By a peruſal of this extraordinary document, it will appear that what has formerly been ſaid by us of the depravity of the democratic faction, is now unbluſhingly acknowledged. This legiſlative caucus declare, that when they trumpeted the virtues and patriotiſm of M'Kean, and made him governor of the ſtate, they were guilty of wilful falſhood, knowing that he did not poſſeſs the virtues and patriotiſm which they aſcribed to him; and that they ſupported his pretenſions merely becauſe they hoped he would prove ſubſervient to their factious projects. Their diſappointment in this particular is the avowed cauſe of their preſent proceedings.

Without taking part with either one or the other of thoſe factions, whoſe furious contentions begin to threaten the political exiſtence of the commonwealth, it is our intention to make ſuch comments upon the paſſing events as ſhall illuſtrate the ſoundneſs of the political principles which we have all along endeavored to maintain, and ſuch as ſhall be calculated to warn other ſtates, not yet ſo deeply involved in the

vortex of democracy, of the dangers which await them, if they purſue the courſe which we have marked out, by giving up the management of public affairs to men who ſeek to promote, not the general good, but the ſucceſs of a profligate faction.

The article now before us will furniſh ſubjects for much ſerious reflection.

ADDRESS.

At a meeting of the members of both branches of the Legislature, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for a Governor at the next general election, held on Wednesday, the 3rd April, 1805, Gen. John Steele was appointed chairman, Pressly Carr Lane, and Jacob Mitchell were appointed tellers. On the vote being taken, it appeared that Simon Snyder had 42 votes, T. M'Kean 7 votes, and S. M'Clay 1 vote.—Whereupon, it was resolved, That S. Snyder be nominated as a candidate for Governor at the next general election. Resolved, That D. Mitchell, H. Ferguson, and N. B. Boileau, be a committee to draught an address to the people of Pennsylvania, and report a draught thereof to-morrow evening. Thursday evening the following address was reported and unanimously agreed to:—

TO THE

DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Addreſs of a numerous meeting of both Houſes of Aſſembly.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS,

OCCURRENCES, painful in themſelves, not wholly unforeſeen, but which an invariable moderation, on the part of your repreſentatives in the general aſſembly, ought to have prevented, reduce us to the neceſſity of addreſſing you at the cloſe of the preſent ſeſſion of the legiſlature. The neceſſity is painful; but, as the cauſe has increaſed in aggravation, in proportion as the aſſembly has diſplayed patience and forbearance, there appears to us no alternative between an immediate appeal to you, or an abandonment of your rights and the reſpect due to your repreſentatives. Principles and not men, were the foundations, on which American independence was eſtabliſhed—Principles and not men have been the objects of conteſt, ever ſince, between the ſeveral parties which have ariſen under our government; but we are now brought to a point, when it is to be determined by the publick ſuffrage, whether men ſetting at defiance the wiſhes of the people and the principles of repreſentative government, ſhall govern Pennſylvania.

Your political conteſts, in 1797, 1798, 1799, and 1800, were for the eſtabliſhment of free government; for a time the end you propoſed, promiſed to be attained; and though particular deviations from your wiſhes were perceived, you were willing to make allowances for human infirmity. At the cloſe of the adminiſtration of the late governor, our political affairs had, by peculiar circumſtances and habits of that gentleman, been involved in perplexity and danger—his pliant temper was abuſed, to the detriment of the State; but your declared rights were not openly violated, nor were your repreſentatives inſulted; the recollection of his revolutionary ſervices, and your habitual moderation overlooked his infirmities, until they had involved the commonwealth in danger, and actually brought on a political criſis in this State. The federal government was ſeated in your principal city—and an ariſtocracy foſtered by the members of that government;—your aſſemblies were aſſailed by the flatteries, the ſeductions and intrigues of the ariſtocracy, and by the influence of a foreign mercantile body, which laboring to contaminate, conſtantly agitated your Legiſlature: if they could not ſeduce the State repreſentatives into acts ſubverſive of public right, they fruſtrated meaſures of real utility and neceſſity; until the republicans were thrown into a ſtate of diſorganization, by all theſe various cauſes, and the unſtable and temporiſing conduct of the State Executive.

The people of Pennſylvania at length arouſed, ſaw with apprehenſion, this powerful combination of intereſts and influence, oppoſed to their proſperity; and every remedy which the experience of years and the ſagacity of ſtrong minds pointed out, was deemed precarious, or preſented only a choice of difficulties; you did not know your ſtrength, and the want of that knowledge produced an uncertainty which was, in effect, the ſame as the want of power.

It became neceſſary to make a choice of ſome character for governor. That moderation, which has ever been the peculiar virtue of repreſentative government although very often the cauſe of its miſfortunes, required on this occaſion that all private conſiderations ſhould give way, in order to reſcue the commonwealth from its preſent evils and impending dangers; the people at large had a lively ſenſe of their ſituation; predjudices and prepoſſeſſions, which had been employed with too much ſucceſs to keep the deceived in ſubjection, were now ſhaken off; a common deſire to lay aſide partial feelings, for the promotion of the general cauſe, prevailed, and produced an unanimity which ſteadfaſtly purſued, overcame all reſiſtance, and appeared to place the republican inſtitutions upon their natural foundations.

At the meeting of a few decided and influential men, to whom the ſelection of a candidate for the office of Governo, was tacitly referred, ſeveral gentlemen were brought into view from different parts of the ſtate. On the firſt nomination, Thomas M'Kean had the leaſt ſupport; many of thoſe who had aſſembled, were apprehenſive that his auſterity and ariſtocratical habits would render him unſuitable for the chief magiſtrate of an unoſtentatious people; they ſaw in him a man of ſtrong mind, biaſſed by a bigoted attachment to a particular claſs of men, confirmed by years of profeſſional contention and domination in courts of law: addreſs and management were then ſeen in motion. Thoſe who advocated his election, laid much ſtreſs upon the torrents of abuſe that had been laviſhed upon him by the federal party, in the inſolence of their aſcendancy: they inſiſted on the importance of a character, capable of vigour and deciſion, in trying times; but there were others who apprehended that that vigour of character which had already on many occaſions exhibited a "*vigour beyond the law*," might, at ſome future day, be directed againſt thoſe to whom he ſhould then owe his elevation. Promiſes, to the extent of the publick hopes, were given in return for theſe forebodings; and, to give them ſtrength, an early opportunity was taken to draw from him a ſpecific engagement; to confirm thoſe who had doubted and to aſſure thoſe who had confided, Mr. M'Kean took occaſion to hurl at the heads of "*traitors, tories, refugees, and apoſtate whigs*" a fulmination, which exceeded the expectations of the republicans, and to which they ſilently ſubmitted, under the impreſſion that, it fixed an eternal and impaſſable barrier between him and the adverſaries of popular government.

Diſpoſitions ſo frank and generous, naturally overlooked inferior conſiderations; the ſame temper in its ardour, was open to aſſurances and promiſes—delivered with plauſible earneſtneſs, preſſed with dexterity and unified zeal.

In a word it was held that diviſion on this occaſion would be more predjudicial than any conſequences that could reſult from Mr. M'Kean's election, and he was taken up and elected by the great body of the farmers of Pennſylvania, in oppoſition to the whole influence of the federal government, the mercantile intereſts, and of all that were ariſtocratical or diſpoſed to introduce a ſyſtem ſubverſive of freedom.

During the three firſt years, excepting in an ungracious diſtribution of public offices and emoluments among his relatives and perſons connected with them, in various ways, Mr. M'Kean's adminiſtration, promiſed, upon the whole, to be beneficial to the ſtate; but ſoon after his re-election, in 1803, diſpoſitions and aſſociations, which were not to be reconciled, either with delicacy or with the ſuppoſed ſeverity of his character, excited apprehenſions of evils which have ſince been realized.

Motives, which are not yet publicly explained, and which do not belong to us to diſcuſs, upon this occaſion, ſoon produced an amicable and intimate aſſociation between him and his former libellers; a circumſtance that would not merit notice, were it not coeval with an oppoſite temper of diſreſpect and indecorum towards the members of the legiſlature; his name was employed as the patron of political diſorganization unchecked by him, altho' proceeding from officers immediately appointed by him, and paid by the people: the independence of the legiſlature, tho' diſplayed with equanimity, was treated with diſtant ſullenneſs and private virulence; whilſt thoſe, who had formerly calumniated, and had now become his flatterers, were the auditors and the exulting reporters of theſe diſtreſſing truths to an inſulted public.

Theſe operations proceeded hand in hand with the formation of a third party throughout the ſtate, and if we may credit appearances, throughout the United States. A ticket, formed by the officers of executive appointment, and compoſed of a mixture of time-ſerving republicans and noted federaliſts, was diſtributed from the governor's coach by two of thoſe officers, who accompanied him, and daily held him up as a patron of faction. This attempt was fruſtrated by the force of popular ſuffrage, and he was driven to diſavow, only after defeat, what he had really taken pains to promote without ſucceſs.

Theſe firſt open overtures of diſaffection to the wiſhes of the people and to the principles upon which he had been placed in the ſtation of greateſt honor and patronage in the commonwealth, were ſucceeded by others, calculated to ſpread diſcord more extenſively or to provide for *ſome project not avowed*. The officers of executive appointment very generally, (although not all ſo baſe) have for nearly two years paſt, denounced the tried and genuine friends of the people as *anarchiſts, innovaters, diſorganizers* and *jacobins*—and at the ſame time preached up *executive perfections and moderation!* When public opinion was agitated in various parts of the ſtate, laſt year, the ſame men, who denied the exiſtence of any third party, held correſpondence with the diſcontented and encouraged them; promiſes of the executive promotion were held forth as baits for diſaffection; and thoſe, who were acting in the work of diſorder, were inſtructed to clamour diſorganization againſt thoſe whom they attacked; but, after aſſuming various maſks, they have at length unfolded themſelves by a notorious act of deception, in holding forth the name of a venerable patriot as their leader—a venerable patriot, who diſclaims an aſſociation under the ſpecious name of "*Conſtitutional Republicans*," the acts of which are repugnant to the conſtitution itſelf.

Such fellow-citizens, has been the varying aſpect of political affairs, from the nomination of Thomas M'Kean to the preſent time; in 1799, you elected him under the impreſſion of his being a *friend to the people*; you now find him inſulting you and your repreſentatives, and becoming the real *head of a faction*.

A review of his adminiſtration, will prove that what we here aſſert is not declamation; but a relation of facts, too ſerious not to produce ſenſations painful and bitter, to every friend of republican government.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

Editor's Closet.

FEDERAL SLANDER.

Amongst all the federal slanderers in the United States, there is none more bold and presumptuous than Dr. PARK, editor of the *Boston Repertory*. This gentleman, has not only published and republished all the scandalous charges against our good and beloved president, but he has carried his effrontery so far as to PROVE THEM, in a public newspaper, which is read by no less than three or four thousand people. If Mr. Jefferson's "public servants" do not find "time to reform these abuses by the salutary coercions of the law," as he desires in his last inaugural speech, I know not what is to become of his reputation. Invulnerable as I believe it is, I am really afraid that it will finally be crumbled to atoms by "the artillery of the press which has been levelled against it, charged with whatsoever its licentiousness could devise or dare."* Anonymous slander, however, may be considered as mere *powder and wadding*, when compared with the *red-hot-shot* of PROOF, POSITIVE, INCONTROVERTIBLE PROOF!

Dr. PARKS has "devised" and "dared" to "charge" his "artillery," with such knock-down balls that there is no possibility of escaping them. In the *Repertory* of the 31st ult. he has published a letter from THOMAS TURNER, Esq. a gentleman of respectability and veracity, residing in Virginia, who confirms, in the most unequivocal manner, some of the most material charges that have been, from time to time, made against Mr. Jefferson.—His flight and resignation, when Virginia was invaded—his reward of Callender—his affair with Mrs. Walker—his affair * * * * * * &c. and his conduct towards Mr. Jones, are all asserted by Mr. Turner to be true, and susceptible of the clearest proof.

This letter my readers will probably be anxious to see; and I believe I shall gratify them next week. Indeed, I don't see how I can consistently avoid it. I have published some charges against Mr. Jefferson myself, and have been called a *liar*, and a *rascal* for it, a thousand times: And that's not the worst of it: I have been proſecuted and perſecuted; and have been forbidden to *prove my charges* in a court of juſtice. Truth, I was told, only aggravated my crime. But, before the tribunal of the public, I muſt be permitted to give the truth in evidence. I muſt clear up my reputation in the beſt manner I can with the people; and then, if other tribunals take away all my liberty and the little property I poſſeſs, I will try to bear it without flinching.

* Inaugural Speech.

And ſo, good reader, if you will have a little patience till next paper comes out, you ſhall be convinced that I have made no unfounded charges againſt Mr. Jefferſon—even democrats themſelves ſhall be convinced.

ELLIOT REFUTED.

An excellent method has been adopted by the revolutionists to refute the ſtatements of Mr. ELLIOT. These ſtatements, very few of them have dared to republiſh; but they have generally condemned them, and pronounced the writer an egotiſtical, vain, trimming apoſtate. They have beſtowed on him all manner of abuſe; but not one of them, has attempted to prove that his aſſertions are *falſe*.

The editor of the *Trenton True American*, has done himſelf immortal honor, by the fair, candid, ingenuous and decent manner in which he has treated Mr. ELLIOT. The following is a ſpecimen:—

"*Poor Elliot's Craz'd!*"

"The ſymptoms of inſanity which have ſome-
"time paſt been diſcoverable in James Elliot, Rep-
"reſentative from Vermont, have at length termi-
"nated in a high delirium. He continually raves
"like a madman about the Conſtitution—amend-
"ments—Virginia—Caucuſſes—Revolutioniſts—
"and, what he conſiders of vaſtly more importance
"than all the reſt together—*himſelf*——He ſtill re-
"tains the uſe of his pen, though not of his reaſon,
"and but lately committed to paper the following
"*falſe facts*," which the feds are ſeizing upon with
"as much avidity as tho' they were the offſpring of
"ſanity.—"Alas Poor Elliot!"

Here follows Mr. ELLIOT's late letter, in which he ſtates that "the deſtruction of the Conſtitution of the United States had been determined on in private caucus by the [democratic revolutionary] junto"—that a member of Congreſs, belonging to that junto had declared "that he felt no attachment to the Conſtitution, but what his oath of office required," &c. and in which he ſays that Mr. Ellery of R. I. & Mr. Jackſon of Virginia, were both preſent and heard the declaration.

The *True American* adds to this letter the following exclamation:—

"*O Jemmy Elliot!—Jemmy Elliot, O!*"

It affords ſome conſolation to the friends of truth and the Conſtitution, to find that no better arguments can be employed againſt Mr. ELLIOT.

OUR *infant* NAVY.

Gun Boat, No. 7, which ſailed with the frigate John Adams for the Mediterranean, has returned to N. York in a diſabled condition, having ſprung her maſt at ſea.—At this rate how long will it take our government to get a ſufficient force into the Mediterranean, to reduce Tripoli, and releaſe the poor American captives there?

Laws of New-York.

AN ACT,

Altering the place for holding the courts in the county of Columbia—Passed 25th Feb. 1805.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and assembly, That whenever the mayor, recorder and commonalty of the city of Hudson shall appropriate the city-hall erected in the said city, as a court-house for the said county of Columbia, and shall appropriate for the use of the said county the lot of ground whereon the said city-hall is erected, being one hundred and fifty feet in front on Warrren-street, and one hundred and fifty feet in rear from Fourth-street to Cherry-alley, and also another lot opposite thereto, being one hundred and ten feet in front on Warren-street, and extending at right angles thence one hundred and twenty feet to prison alley, and also the sum of 2,000 dollars to be paid by the said mayor, recorder, alderman and commonalty of the said city, into the treasury of the said county, it shall and may be lawful for William Willson, Jacob Ford, Thomas Jenkins, Benjamin Birdsall and Nathaniel Green, or any three of them, who are hereby appointed commissioners for the purpose, to superintend the repairing of the building so to be appropriated as a court-house, and the erecting of a good and sufficient gaol of brick or stone in the said city, on one of the aforesaid lots, for the said county, on such part thereof as the said commissioners, or any 3 of them shall deem most proper, and to contract with workmen and purchase materials for the purpose of repairing the said court-house and erecting the said gaol; and the said commissioners, or any three of them may draw upon the treasurer of the said county for such sums of money for the purposes aforesaid, as shall come into his hands by virtue of this act; and the treasurer is hereby required out of said monies to pay on the order of the said commissioners, or any three of them, the several sums so by them drawn for; and the said commissioners shall account with the supervisors of the said county for the monies they shall so receive from the treasury, when thereunto required.

And be it further enacted, If the said sum of two thousand dollars shall not be found sufficient to make the said repairs and complete the building of the said gaol, That it shall and may be lawful for the supervisors of the said county, from time to time, to direct to be levied and raised on the freeholders and inhabitants of the said county, such additional sum and sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of one thousand dollars, as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid; and also to allow the sum of one dollar and fifty cents to each of the said commissioners for their services for each day they shall be employed in superintending the repairing said court-house and building the said gaol, and such further sum for their expences as the supervisors of the said county shall deem reasonable and proper, which said sums of money shall be raised, collected and paid in the same manner as the other necessary and contingent charges of the said county are levied and collected.

And be it further enacted, That the collectors of the several towns in the said county shall be allowed for their services in collecting the monies aforesaid, the sum of five cents on each dollar, and the treasurer of the said county shall be allowed to retain in his hands the sum of one cent on each dollar for his services for receiving and paying out the monies that shall be paid into the treasury by virtue of this act.

And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the supervisors of the said county, or a major part of them, as soon as may be after the passing of this act, to proceed to the sale of the present court-house and gaol, in the said county, with the lots of ground to the same respectively belonging and appertaining, or make such other disposition of the same for the benefit of the said county, as they or a major part of them may deem proper.

And be it further enacted, That as soon as the said city-hall of the said city of Hudson shall be sufficiently repaired for the accommodation of courts of justice and the said gaol sufficiently completed for the safe keeping of prisoners, of which five weeks previous notice shall be given by the said commissioners, or any three of them, in one or more of the public news-papers printed in the said county of Columbia, the said city-hall and gaol shall be the court-house & gaol of the said county, & the courts of general sessi ns of the peace, and the courts of common pleas for the said county shall thereafter be held in the said court-house; and that all writs and process previously issued and returnable, shall be returned at the said court-house, in the said city of Hudson; and that no proceeding of the said courts shall be affected or discontinued by the removal of the said courts from the said place where they are now held to the court-house in the said city of Hudson; and it shall and may be lawful for the sheriff of the said county, and he is hereby authorised to commit and remove the prisoners in his custody, as well upon criminal as civil process, to the said gaol in the city of Hudson, and such commitment or removal shall in no wise be deemed an escape against such sheriff: *Provided always*, That it shall and may be deemed lawful for the mayor, recorder, aldermen and commonalty of the said city of Hudson, to convene in the said court-house from time to time, for the transaction of public business as usual, and to hold therein the mayor's court of the said city, so as not, however, to impede, interrupt or prevent the holding of the said courts of general sessions of the peace and courts of common pleas: *And provided also*, That it shall and may be lawful for the marshal and other public officers acting under the corporate authority of the said city, to confine their prisoners in the gaol aforesaid, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, That the gaoler appointed by the sheriff of the county of Columbia, shall be the keeper of the gaol of the city of Hudson.

AN ACT,

To repeal so much of the act, entitled "An act for the repacking and inspection of Beef and Pork," as relates to the office of tappers, or examiners.—Passed March the 28th, 1805.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, That so much of the act, entitled "An act for the repacking and inspection of beef and pork," passed the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and four, as relates to the appointment and duties of tappers or examiners of beef and pork, be, and is hereby repealed.

AN ACT,

To extend the act, entitled "An act to enable Aliens to purchase and hold real estates within this State, under certain restrictions therein mentioned."—Passed March 2nd, 1805.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, That all the provisions in favor of aliens contained in the act, entitled "An act to enable aliens to purchase and hold real estate, within this State, under certain restrictions therein mentioned," passed the 26th of March, 1802; shall be and hereby are extended to all aliens who may have come into this State, and become inhabitants thereof, at the close of the present session of the Legislature.

AN ACT,

Directing the redemption of certain lands sold for the Direct tax of the United States—Passed Feb. 25th 1805.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and assembly, That the comptroller shall forthwith cause such sums of money as may be due, to be paid for the redemption of lands belonging to the people of this state, as have been sold for the direct tax of the United States, together with the interest and necessary charges accrued thereon.

Miscellany.

FOR THE BALANCE.

MR. CROSWELL,

The enclosed humorous piece was found a few days ago, on turning over a parcel of old papers. Observing that it related to the Reverend JOHN CHECKLEY, formerly of *Boston*, of very eccentric memory, it was laid aside; and if you think it likely to afford some amusement to your numerous readers, it is at your service.

D.

"VERSES,

"Wrote by Mr. JOSEPH GREEN, of *Boston*, under a very curious picture of Mr. JOHN CHECKLEY, taken by Mr. SIMBERT, after a fit of sickness, when CHECKLEY, for drollery-sake, of which he had a peculiar turn, let his beard grow to a great length, and shaved a part of his head, to make as odd an appearance as possible, at which time he was persuaded to sit for his picture.

"JOHN, had thy sickness snatch'd thee from our sight,
And sent thee to the realms of endless night,
Posterity, perhaps, had never known
Thine eye, thy beard, thy cowl and shaven crown;
But now thy face, by SIMBERT's matchless hand,
Of immortality secure shall stand.
When nature into ruin shall be hurl'd,
And the last conflagration burn the world,
Still shall this piece survive the general evil—
For flames, we know, can ne'er consume the *Devil*."

Political.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

CIRCULAR LETTER,

FROM THE

HON. MATTHEW LYON, M. C.

TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4, 1805.

THE time for which the eighth congress was chosen, in which I have been honored with a seat by the free suffrages of my fellow citizens of the first congressional district in Kentucky, having expired, and the second session closed last evening, agreeably to my promise, and what I considered my duty, I now give you a summary account of the procedings of that session, the first part of which has been dull, formal, quiet and unimportant; the middle turbulent and boisterous: the last almost wholly occupied by the trial of judge Chase.

It behoves me to explain myself with regard to the transactions of the middle part of the session, by the following narrative.

In the year 1795, the government of the state of Georgia sold to certain companies, 35,000,000 of acres of their western lands, received the price agreed on, and gave ample conveyance of the property, on the faith of which the first purchasers sold to second purchasers, they to others, and so on.

A succeeding legislature, in 1796, it seems did not like the bargain made by their predecessors, they declared it founded in fraud, and without bringing one of those concerned in what they called fraud, to trial, they reclaimed the property and offered to sell a part of their western territory to the United States. The purchasers from Georgia remonstrated against the proposed sale to the United States, and notified the president of their claim, its validity and extent. Congress, however, by a law, authorised the president of the United States to accept the cession of the territory proposed to be ceded by Georgia, which includes 19,000,000 of acres more than the before mentioned purchasers, at the same time making a provision for a compromise with the aforesaid claimants. Some time after this a convention was agreed upon between the United States and Georgia, by which the U. States became bound to give for the land ceded to them by Georgia, 1,250,000 dollars out of the avails of the sales of the same lands, in this convention the exasperated Georgians caused to be inserted a clause limiting to 5,000,000 of acres, the extent of what the United States should be liable to give to all the claimants by way of compromise, which, if not appropriated for that purpose within one year, should revert to Georgia; the appropriation was accordingly made in due time.

The claimants at first view were unwilling to accept the small pittance of the 5,000,000, which, by the convention between the United States and Georgia, the United States were allowed to give for the compromise; but when they considered that without the consent of congress the Indian title could not be by them extinguished, and without the extinguishment they would not be allowed to settle on their lands, they felt disposed to accept what was in the power of the United States to give.

In 1803, a law passed confirming the convention between the United States and Georgia, in which the claims of the purchasers were again recognized, and they invited to a compromise to record the evidence of their claims, which has been done at a vast expence: and to further this object, the president (who in a previous message to congress recommended a compromise as a measure preliminary to the setlement of the country) was authorised to appoint commissioners to hear and report the offers of compromise which should be made, with their opinion thereon. These commissioners, namely, the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, and the attorney-general, all appointed by president Jefferson, after a full examination of the nature of the claims, and the attending circumstances, reported to congress in favor of a compromise with the claimants, stating that the interest of the nation, together with certain equitable considerations in favor of the claimants, rendered a compromise in their opinion desirable.

The subject of the compromise was accordingly brought forward in the session of the eighth congress, for the legislative sanction (as I considered) under the most favorable auspices. I felt deeply interested in the compromise, not that I ever bought, sold or owned a foot of the land, or even expected to own any of it, but I looked forward with pleasure to the time when by this compromise, every objection to the extinguishment of the Indian title would be removed, and the country lying between the district I represent, as well as our neighboring state of Tennessee, and the waters of the Alabumar, the Tombigbee, and the other rivers running into the Mobile bay, might be settled and our country by that means have a new and more convenient channel and course of commerce than any she now has. I know of no objection so important to the people of the Western Country generally, as the settlement and population of this contested territory, not only on the score I last mentioned, but because the road from Natches to Nashvile, for near 400 miles lies thro' it, that road on which all our people must pass who return by land after carrying down to New-Orleans and Natches the produce of the labor of the people of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and the western parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania, where many of them are robbed, some murdered, and all have to suffer hunger, and want of the comforts of life in a wilderness which will ever remain a wilderness, while the contest continues, as the government are sensible the claimants under the Georgia grants cannot be kept out of possession of their lands one moment after the Indian title is extinguished. I have reason to believe they will not extinguish the Indian title whilst the contest continues. I wish I could be convinced that this fire of contention has not been blown up by some envious politician, *merely to keep back the growth of the Western country*; an acquisition to the strength of which, by the eastern owners, throwing at once a large share of the surplus population, their industrious farmers into the best part of the Western country, would by no means be pleasing to the great tobacco and cotton planters of the South, who every day, look forward with terrer to the time when they will be understood by the western people; believing, as I do that no subsequent act of *Georgia* could have any effect on the title given by that state in 1795, and seeing the claimants possessed of papers shewing a right as well authenticated as any I know of, to which papers every man who places faith in the governmental transactions of this country, has an undoubt-right to give credit, I should have but illy discharged my duty to my constituents had I withheld any effort in my power to get this compromise, so interesting to the western country completed.

I was very much surprised last year, to see Mr. John Randolph, oppose the reasonable and necessary compromise with all the zeal of an enthusiastical, honest, unexperienced young man, and a great orator. After the principle had been settled by a considerable majority of the house, his eloquence prevailed in favor of a postponement until the then next session. The subject has been again revived in the house of representatives by an application on the part of the claimants for a law to be passed, authorising a trial on the merits of the claim; they at the same time declared that they would be satisfied with any reasonable compromise. This application was, on the motion of the same Mr. Randolph, referred to the committee of claims, they reported in favor of a compromise; that report passed through the committee of the whole house with little or no opposition, I fancied we were going to get through with this perplexing business in an easy way, honorable and satisfactory to the nation. In this I was extremely disappointed. Mr. Randolph, in his opposition, added to the zeal, oratory and eloquence he manifested the year before, *virulence, invective, petulence and calumny*, PECULIAR TO HIMSELF, such as *never could have been countenanced in the national house of representatives in any man who was not favored by party prejudice, partiality and local attachment*: he has been *allowed* to reflect most severely on the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, and the attorney-general: he has been *allowed* to charge the house of representatives, to their face with an *intent* to commit the most audacious and flagrant *robbery*. He has *charged* the head of one of the departments of the govnrment with *corrupting* the members, and one of the members of the house with attempting to corrupt another: when that officer called for an investigation of the charge, Mr. Randolph's friends, as if to *screen* him from the *odium* that must be attached to such *unfounded charges*, opposed the *investigation* requested by that officer, and the member who was your representative.

On no subject has there been more pains taken, by inflamatory speeches, *baccanalian* toasts, and *lying** newspaper publications to mislead the public mind, than on the Georgia claims. It seemed to be intended to represent the majority of congress as about to give way to a parcel of unprincipled speculators a whole region, a large section of the United States, a property of great national consequence, while the truth is, the majority of congress, for the peace and honor of the nation, have been willing to suffer a set of men (mostly from the eastern states, who, if they are speculators, have always promoted the settlement of every country they have been concerned in, by settling it, not with poor wretched tenants, but with those who own the soil and till it with industry) to hold about one eighth of a property they honestly purchased and paid for long before the United States had any claim to it; a purchase the United States made without paying a cent for it, or being obliged to pay, but out of the avails of the sales of the same property; a purchase made with an avowed intention of making the compromise.

The tumult occasioned by the violence of the minority who opposed the compromise, aided by a determination to attend in a body and hear the trial of Judge Chase, in the Senate chamber, has caused a postponement of this important business. It has not been done, as last year, by vote of the house. On every vote leading to the merits of the question there has been a decided majority for the compromise, and the bill for that purpose has given way only to the bills generally agreed upon to be necessary or indispensible.

In my circular letter last year I observed, "I have never been so well convinced of the benefit of a second deliberate and collective branch of the legislature as in the course of the last session. The calm, temperate reflection of the senate, has, in many respects, checked the progress of sentiments, which, if adopted, would have been *dangerous to the nation*." I now repeat my confidence in the senate, notwithstanding the *attempt* at the *prostration of their Independence*, by the introduction of a resolution for altering the constitution, in a late nocturnal session of the house of representatives. The alteration I mean would authorize the state legislatures to recal the senators at pleasure. This resolution is referred to the next session, and is another evidence of the *improper ascendency of rash* and *capricious leaders* disappointed in their *vengeance*, have had over *inexperience* and *honest submission*, under the name of ADHERENCE TO PARTY. I was one of those who voted for the impeachment of Judge Chase, in all its stages; it was, however, my duty to submit to the decision of the senate; a constitutional number of that body acquitted him; I acquiesce. It was a question of great moment. Had *they* declared him guilty, I should have acquiesced with the same cheerfulness. This resolution for the amendment of the coustitution was PROFESSEDLY TO PUNISH THE SENATE for having, according to their solemn oath, given the judgment their *conscience* dictated.

M. LYON.

* Publications in the Aurora are probably alluded to.

FROM THE VERMONT JOURNAL.

MR. ELLIOT,

TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

LETTER 7.

THE first of Mr. Randolph's resolutions respecting the Georgia claims is in the following words.

Resolved, That the state of Georgia were at no time invested with the power of alienating the right of soil possessed by the good people of that state in and to the vacant territory of the same, but in a rightful manner and for the general good.

This is not objectionable as an abstract proposition: but it needs the addition proposed by Mr. Lyon, viz.—"*of which such legislature* (the state legislatures of Georgia) *are the constitutional judges.*"—They, and not congress are the constitutional judges of the extent of their own powers.

Second Resolution.—That when the governors of any people shall have betrayed the confidence reposed in them, and shall have exercised that authority with which they have been invested for the general welfare to promote their own pri-

vate ends, under the baſeſt motives, and to the public detriment, it is the inalienable right of a people, thus circumſtanced, to revoke the authority thus abuſed, to reſume the rights thus attempted to be bartered, and to abrogate the act thus endeavoring to betray them.

It was propoſed by Mr. Lyon to amend this reſolution in ſuch a manner as that it ſhould not juſtify a violation of public faith; and every honeſt man ought to be oppoſed to it without ſuch a qualification.

Third reſolution.—That it is in evidence to this Houſe that the act of the legiſlature of Georgia, paſſed on the 7th January, 1795, entitled, &c. was paſſed by perſons under the influence of groſs and palpable corruption, practiſed by the grantees of the lands attempted to be alienated by the aforeſaid act, tending to enrich and aggrandize, to a degree almoſt incalculable, a few individuals, and ruinous to the public intereſt.

Congreſs have no power to receive evidence of the corruption of a ſtate legiſlature, or to act either as accuſers or judges in ſuch a caſe.

Fourth reſolution.—That the good people of Georgia, impreſſed with general indignation at this act of atrocious perfidy and unparalleled corruption, with a promtitude of deciſion highly honorable to them, did, by the act of a ſubſequent legiſlature, paſſed on the 13th day of February, 1796, under circumſtances of peculiar ſolemnity, and finally ſanctioned by the people, who have ſubſequently engrafted it on their conſtitution, declare the preceding act and the grants made under it in themſelves null and void; that the ſaid act ſhould be expunged from the records of the ſtate and publicly burnt; which was accordingly done;—proviſion, at the ſame time being made, for reſtoring the pretended purchaſe money to the grantees, by whom, or by perſons claiming under them, the greater part of the ſaid purchaſe money has been withdrawn from the treaſury of Georgia.

Congreſs have no more power to juſtify the legiſlature of 1796 than they have to condemn that of 1795.

Fifth reſolution.—That a ſubſequent legiſlature of an individual ſtate has an undoubted right to repeal any act of a preceding legiſlature, provided ſuch repeal be not forbidden by the conſtitution of ſuch ſtate or of the United States.

A ſucceeding legiſlature has no power to repeal a law of a preceding one, by which the public faith was pledged, although the conſtitution may be ſilent on the ſubject.

Sixth reſolution.—That the aforeſaid act of the ſtate of Georgia (the reſcinding act) was forbidden neither by the conſtitution of that ſtate, nor by that of the United States.

This Congreſs has no right to ſay; and if they do ſay it, it amounts to nothing.

Seventh reſolution.—That the claims of perſons derived under the aforeſaid act (the corrupt act) of the 7th Jan. 1795, are recognized, neither by any compact between the U. S. and the ſtate of Georgia, nor by any act of the federal government.

This is not true in fact upon a candid conſtruction of the inſtruments alluded to, and a view of all the circumſtances of the caſe. At leaſt it appears ſo to me; to the honorable mover of the reſolutions it appears differently.

Eighth Reſolution.—Therefore reſolved, that no part of the five millions of acres reſerved for ſatisfying and quieting claims to the lands ceded by the ſtate of Georgia to the U. S. and appropriated by the act of congreſs paſſed at their laſt ſeſſion, ought to be appropriated to quiet or compenſate any claim, derived under any act, or pretended act of the ſtate of Georgia, paſſed, or alledged to have been paſſed during the year 1795.

This would be a violation of public faith and of every principle of political expediency. By an act of congreſs, approved March 3, 1803, a general appropriation is made of the five millions of acres, and a particular courſe is preſcribed for the claimants to purſue in the exhibition of their claims, in conſequence of which they have already been ſubjected to conſiderable expence as well as labor.

The United States never paid a cent for the five millions of acres, and but a mere trifle for the remaining part of the territory. Nothing can be clearer, therefore, than that it would be expedient to quiet the claims. But the great objections which I have conſtantly urged to the reſolutions are founded upon the idea that they are repugnant to the conſtitution of the United States.

By the conſtitution the ſtates are interdicted from paſſing laws impairing the obligation of contracts. The act of 1795 created a contract upon the face of it, and if it be alledged that the apparent contract was void on the ground of corruption, the queſtion muſt be determined by a court of law, and not by a ſucceeding ſtate legiſlature, or by Congreſs. By one of the firſt amendments of the conſtitution, all thoſe rights and powers, appertaining to the States, and not expreſsly yielded to the general government, are reſerved to the ſtates reſpectively, or to the people. The legiſlative powers of the ſtate of Georgia, alluded to in theſe reſolutions, belong to the claſs which has never been given up to the Union. We have no power therefore to make any deciſion upon their validity or invalidity, or to delineate the ſphere or extent of their operation. It would be an act of uſurpation. Whatever idea may be entertained of inquiſitorial and cenſorial powers, in relation to other ſubjects, there can be no doubt that this would be an aſſumption, on the part of Congreſs, of inquiſitorial and cenſorial powers over the ſtate goverments.

Applicable to my conduct in oppoſing thoſe famous reſolutions is the ſentiment of the mover in reference to his able efforts in ſupporting them. "It will be a ſubject of never-failing ſelf gratulation to me that I have done ſo, as it would have been of remorſe had I done otherwiſe."

JAMES ELLIOT.

Selected.

A curious fact in Natural Hiſtory has been obſerved by Dr. Gabriel Anſelmi, Profeſſor of Anatomy at Turin. A Snake, called in Italy Serpe Nera, the Coluber Natrix of Linnæus, is ſaid to be extremely fond of milk; and the country people even pretend that it makes its way into the dairies to gratify its inclination. They even aſſert, that it is ſometimes found entwined round the legs of cows, ſucking their teats with ſuch avidity as to draw blood when their milk is exhauſted. Of this fact, which by many had been conſidered as a popular tale, the Doctor had himſelf an opportunity of being an eye-witneſs. "Walking, according to cuſtom (ſays he) one morning on the road called the Park, bordered by paſtures, containing a great number of ſheep and horned cattle, I obſerved an old, but vigorous cow, ſeparate from the others, and lowing with her head raiſed in the air, her ears erect, and ſhaking her tail. Surpriſed at the noiſe ſhe made, I ſeated myſelf on the banks of a ſtream, and followed her wherever ſhe went with my eyes. After running for ſome minutes, ſhe ſuddenly ſtopped in a ſequeſtered ſpot and began to ruminate. Inquiſitive to diſcover the cauſe I went to the place. After going into a pond to drink, ſhe came out, and waited on the brink for a black Snake, which crept from among the buſhes, and approaching her, entwined himſelf round her legs, and began to ſuck her milk. I obſerved this phenomenon two ſucceſſive days, without informing the herdſman. The third day I acquainted him with it, and he told me that for ſome time the cow kicked at the approach of her calf, and that ſhe could not, without difficulty, be compelled to ſuffer it to ſuck. We took away the Snake, which we killed. On the ſucceeding day the Cow, after in vain waiting for her ſuckling, ran about the meadow in ſuch a manner that the herdſman was obliged to ſhut her up." Dr. Anſelmi has diſcovered that if the teats of the cows be waſhed with a deception of tobacco, the ravages of theſe extraordinary depredators may effectually be prevented.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

Hudson, *June* 11.

Correct Likenesses.

G. Schipper,

MINIATURE PAINTER,

GIVES his most respectful thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen who have favored him in the line of his Art, during his short stay in this place, from whence he intends to depart in the beginning of next week.

Mr. S. takes Likenesses, for which but one sitting of three quarters of an hour is required, set in an elegant frame, with glass, at eight Dollars; and if not approved a Likeness, no payment will be requested. Specimens of his work may be seen at his Lodgings at Mr. NICHOLS' City Hotel, *Hudson*. June 11.

GEN. MOREAU,

Has been ordered to quit Spain immediately. He waits the arrival of his son from Paris, to embark for New-York.

GIBRALTAR

Has received a reinforcement of two thousand troops from England. The Spaniards keep an army before it, but have attempted nothing.

An attempt has lately been made to rob the Exchange bank, in Providence, R. I. but proved abortive.

At the late court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in Dutchess, Peter Shaver of Rhinebeck was convicted of the murder of his sister, and sentenced to be hung on the 19th July next.

INDIAN WAR.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman residing at Kaskaskias, to his correspondent in Marietta (Ohio) dated April 7.

"The Osages are likely to be cut up root and branch, by a confederacy of almost all the Indians of the west; already blood has been spilt; and large bodies of men are in motion to attack their country. Mr. Van Bibber, with whom you are acquainted, has just returned from the Missouri—he states to me, that about ten days since, a body of about four hundred of the Saks, was, about fifty miles from the mouth of the river, on their march to attack the Osages."

It is probable that no event has, for many years, excited such lively interest in the British Parliament, as the late discussions respecting Lord Melville, (Mr. Dundas.) The animadversions which have for some time been current, respecting his Lordship, have at length led to an investigation of facts, which terminated in a vote of censure. On this occasion, the friends and opponents of Lord Melville were equally divided; the Speaker decided the question against his Lordship, by his casting vote.

The motion of censure was brought forward by Mr. Whitbread, impeaching Ld. Melville—of illegal conduct, while Secretary of the Navy, in repeatedly drawing large sums from the bank, as for the service of the Navy, and depositing them thro' the agency of Mr. Trotter, in the hands of his private banker.

TOULON FLEET.

Dispatches were received at Barbadoes, on the 3rd of May, communicating the important intelligence of the sudden appearance off Cadiz of the Toulon fleet; consisting of from 20 to 24 sail, 11 or 12 of them of the line, the rest heavy frigates. This fleet, it appears, was, on the evening of the 9th, close off Cadiz harbor, where one French ship of the line, and 6 or 7 Spanish were then ready to join them, and 3 or 4 more would be in about 24 hours. Whether any troops were on board these ships was not known, nor had the destination of this force, after its junction been ascertained; but it was judged to be to the westward, and it was reported that the Spanish ships were bound to the Havanna.

Capt. Brown arrived at New-York, from Cadiz, has communicated to the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, the following intelligence:—

"At the time of my departure from Cadiz the Eagle, a French 74, two French corvettes, and two Spanish frigates, were ready for Sea; and eight sail of the line were then fitting out with all expedition. Troops were embarking daily, and a great quantity of ordnance, &c. had been taken in on board each ship. The general report was that they were destined for Spanish Ameirica, to garrison the line of demarcation between the territories of Spain and the United States. This report was confirmed to me by one of the officers belonging to the fleet; who added, that the French and Spanish ships had made a considerable interchange of officers.

"The uniform of the troops embarking is blue faced with red, a round hat turned up on one side, with a feather in it; the officers wear a superfluity of gold lace."

A gentleman who came passenger in the brig Alliance, from Nantz, has favored us with the following, articles of information, collected during his stay in port:

[*Mer. Adv.*]

"The emperor left Paris for Milan on the 28th March, to be crowned King of Italy, which ceremony was to take place the 25th May. Previous to his setting out, he was pleased to order the long-pending American claims to be closed, reserving three millions of livres to be applied to the settlement of any claims not yet substantiated. In consequence thereof, the Minister of the United States had notified the American claimants that he was ready to draw on the American government for the amount of their respective awards, in such sums as they should chuse, and in francs.

"Mr. Livingston, our late Minister, had returned to Paris, from Italy, and was expected at Nantz with his family to embark for New-York in the ship Mississippi, Capt. Skidmore, to sail about the 15th of May.

"The Pope left Paris the 3d of April.

"The Toulon fleet had been out 19 days when the Alliance sailed.

"Business was extremely dull at Nantz; colonial produce pouring in from all parts of America and from Lisbon; coffee 48 sols. cotton dull.

"Some warm notes had passed between the American Minister, Mr. Armstrong, and M. Talleyrand, respecting the conduct of the American Government towards Spain. Dispatches to the Secretary of state on this subject are brought by the Alliance. It is said the emperor has told Mr. Armstrong that the Spanish Government cannot and shall not at present pay the demands of the U. States.

"Reports were in circulation that Lucien Bonaparte had been arrested in Italy by the emperor's order; and some said he was actually in the temple at Paris.

"The death of Bruix was said to be occasioned by grief for a blow in the face, given him by the emperor at a private audience in the palace of the Thuilleries.

On the 25th of March, the British House of Commons went into a committee on the Commercial Treaty with America, and agreed to a resolution to permit America to trade with that country in neutral bottoms under certain restrictions. The report was received, a bill ordered, underwent a third reading the 1st of April and passed.

[*Ev. Post.*]

The Knot.

MARRIED,

At Canaan, N. Y. on the 1st inst. Mr. TIMOTHY BROWN, of Hartford, Con. to Miss PHEBE HENDEL.

The Knell.

DIED,

In this city, on Monday the 3rd inst. Mrs. DEBORAH JENKINS, Æt. 64.

Wreath.

FOR THE BALANCE.

PANDORA's BOX.

As the young *heir apparent* was conning his task,
And learning his matins from godfather Paine,
He took up "The Prospect," his mother to ask
The sense of Pandora—but ask'd her in vain—
"Your fader can tell," said the sable dulcinea;
"Me tink it mean someting like *bloody arena*."

Tom scamper'd away to his dad with the story,
And told him he'd "found in the *Prospect before ye*,
"A hard crooked phrase, yclep'd "Box of Pandora."
"Why, child, can't you tell?
("I know it too well.—")
"No, Sire. Is't a *cave*?....a *dry dock*?....have I guess'd?—"
"No, Tom—it is neither—'tis CALLENDER's CHEST!"

TACITURN.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THE EMPTY PURSE.

A DITHYRAMBIC.

When Fortune smiles and money comes,
Like torrents rushing to the main,
I count, with joy, the growing sums
That fill my chest, and swell my gain:
Then can I kiss a smiling lass,
Nor feel my conscience e'er the worse;
Can sing my song, can drink my glass,
Nor dread the plague of *Empty Purse*.

The north wind howls, the snow descends,
And winter rules the op'ning year;
But I with social fire and friends,
No tempest feel, no danger fear:
No *smoky house*, no *scolding wife*
Have I, to happy hours a curse;
But lead a mirthful single life,
Nor dread the plague of *Empty Purse*.

'Tis spring—the smiling fields are gay,
New beauties freshen in the grove;
Sweet minstrels, perch'd on every spray,
Awaken cheerfulness and Love.
But I, more gay than e'en the spring,
Rove free as air—or speed my course
To distant climes, on Pleasure's wing,
Nor dread the plague of *Empty Purse*.

E'en summer's raging heats, in vain
Attempt to rob me of delight;
And chilling autumn's frost and rain
Serve but more *social* joys t' invite.
While money lasts, I'll revel still—
'Twill all expenses reimburse;
Take courage, friends, your glasses fill,
And dream no more of *Empty Purse*.

TAG.

Diversity.

EXTRACTS.

STREETS OF MADRID.

FROM the first foundation of the city of Madrid until within the last 30 years it had never been either paved or cleansed. On each side of each street ran a narrow path by the houses; the middle of the street was heaped with all kinds of of filth, which accumulated for ages and being in a dry and warm climate, did not subside into the river and lower streets but stood in solid ridges parallel to the street and as high as the first stories, those ridges emitted such foul and putrid exhalations, that all strangers upon arriving at Madrid were seized with violent head aches, and oftentimes putrid fevers. At last, for the general happiness of the Spanish nation, and the particular benefit of Madrid arose a minister who had the goodness to attend to the distresses of the people, and the sagacity to discover a remedy.—He observed that Madrid being an inland city, having no trade, but being supplied with all its provisions and necessaries from other places, multitudes of loaded carriages and loaded mules every day arrived at the city and returned empty to the places from whence they brought their loading; taking advantage of this circumstance he obtained from the king a decree, that no carriage or beast of burthen should be permitted to leave the city which did not carry away a weight of something or any thing to the amount of 200lb the consequences was, that in a short time, for want of some other lading, they were obliged to carry away the dirt of the streets; and Madrid from having been as foul and as abominable as Dublin, [says a London paper] became in a short time the very cleanest city in Europe.

Ingenuity of the spider.—T. A. Knight Esq. Herefordshire, has, in a treatise on the culture of the apple and pear, introduced the following anecdote concerning this curious animal.—"I have frequently placed a spider on a small upright stick, whose base was surrounded by water, to observe its most singular mode of escape. After having thus discovered that the ordinary means of retreat are cut off, it ascends the point of the stick, and standing nearly on its head ejects his web, which the wind readily carries to some contiguous object. Along this the sagacious insect effects his escape, not, however, till it has previously ascertained, by several exertions of its whole strength, that its web is properly attached at the opposite end. I do not know that this instance of the spider has been noticed by any ontological writer, and I insert it here, in consequence of having seen in some periodical publication a very erroneous account of the origin of the spider's threads which are observed to pass from one bush to another in dewy mornings."

A striking example of Mutability and revolutionary abominations.—The apartments in the pavilion of Flora, now fitted up as a private chapel for the pope, was in 1792, the private chapel of the late unfortunate queen of France. In 1795, Barrere, then of the bloody committee of public safety, now a confidential adviser of Bonaparte, converted it into a bed chamber for his mistress, who represented the Goddess of reason in the church of Notre Dame, where the pope lately crowned Bonaparte; and it was in 1794 the bed chamber of madame Bonaparte then the mistress of Barras.

TERMS OF THE BALANCE,

FOR 1804.

To City Subscribers, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable quarterly.

To those who receive them by mail, Two Dollars, payable in advance.

To those who take their papers at the office, in bundles, or otherwise, a deduction from the city price will be made.

A handsome Title Page and Table of Contents will accompany the last number of the volume.

NOTE.

The first, second and third Volumes of the Balance may be had on the following terms:—

First Volume—unbound— -	$ 2
Second Volume, - -	$ 2, 50
Third Volume, - - -	$ 2, 50
The three together, - -	$ 6

If bound, the price of binding (either plain or elegant) will be added.—An unbound volume may be sent to any post-office in the state for 52 cents postage; or to any post-office in the union for 78 cents

Advertisements inserted in a handsome and conspicuous manner, in the *Advertiser* which accompanies the Balance.

PUBLISHED BY

HARRY CROSWELL,

Warren-Street, *Hudson.*

WHERE PRINTING IN GENERAL IS EXECUTED WITH ELEGANCE AND ACCURACY.